

HILLSBORO RECORDER.

Vol. VI.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1825.

No. 277.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington May 24.	Fayetteville June 6.	Newbern May 28.	Petersburg June 3.
Brandy, Cognac, -	gall.	120 125	125 160	150 175	180 200
Apple, -	do.	37 40	42 45	40 45	48 70
Peach, -	do.		50 55	75 80	60 75
Bacon, -	lb.	8	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Deeswax, -	do.	33	34 35	32 35	
Butter, -	do.	25 30	13 20	15 20	
Corn, -	bush.	70	65 70	45 50	50 55
Cotton, -	lb.	20 22	20 22	23 25	24 28
Candles, mould, -	do.	12 14	15 16		
Flaxseed, rough, -	bush.		65 75		
Flour, -	bbl.	550 562 1/2	450 500	600 750	550 750
Gin, Holland, -	gall.	80 90	90 125	100 125	90 135
Country, -	do.	36 40	43 45	40 50	
Iron, -	ton	10000	11000 12000		11200 12500
Lard, -	lb.	9 10	7 8	7 9	
Lime, -	cask	150 200	250 300		175 200
Molasses, -	gall.	36 37	37 40	30 32	36 40
Powder, Amer. -	keg		500 800		600 650
Rum, Jamaica, -	gall.	90 100	80 100	90 100	180 175
West India, -	do.	65 70	70 80	75 85	75 100
New England, -	do.	40	42 1/2 45	45	40
Rice, -	cwt.	375	350 400	500	
Shot, -	do.		1100 1200		950 1050
Salt, Liverpool, -	bush.	50 55	80 90	65 75	75
Turk's Island, -	do.	45	70 75	60	
Sugar, Brown, -	cwt.	850 1000	900 1100	900 1250	900 1300
Loaf, -	lb.		17 19	18 20	15 23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder, -	do.		150 175		150 200
Hyson, -	do.		120 150		
Young Hyson, -	do.				100 130
Tobacco, -	cwt.	400 450	400 500		500 1250
Lb., -	lb.	9 10	7 7 1/2	12 13	
Wheat, -	bush.		80 85		85 90
Whiskey, -	gall.	33	32 1/2 35	35 40	30 33
Wine, Madeira, -	do.		250 400		250 400
Teneriffe, -	do.		125 150	160 175	
Sherry, -	do.			200 225	
Port, -	do.		200 325		
Malaga, -	do.		80		

HILLSBOROUGH, N.C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the practice of electioneering is likely to vitiate the morals of the community, and has a tendency to disseminate vice throughout every section of the state, by inebriating the people; lying, slandering, evil speaking, false representations, and in a word, by all manner of wickedness, which practice is likely to drive out of the service of the state all our best citizens, and moral worth, and deprive the state of the services of her most valuable and intelligent men; I, therefore, request the punctual attendance of all the freemen of Guilford county, especially the members of the Presbyterian, Quaker, Methodist, and Baptist churches, to meet at Greensboro on the fourth day of July next, to form and enter upon some plan by which this hydra monster of iniquity may be put down.

A Citizen.

20th May, 1825.

Houses and Lots For Sale in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber offers for sale her houses and lots on King street, about one hundred yards west of the market house in Hillsborough. The lots are well improved, each containing comfortable dwelling and other necessary out-houses, are adjoining each other, and contain an half acre each. There is on the lots a well, affording excellent water at all seasons of the year. A credit of one, two and three years, will be given, and, if the purchaser wishes, a negro girl will be taken in part payment. The lots will be sold together or separately, to suit the convenience of purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase town property are invited to view the premises, as they will doubtless be pleased with their situation. Any persons desirous of purchasing the above named houses and lots will apply to Thomas Clancy, esq. of Hillsborough, or to the subscriber living near the Cross Road meeting house, in Orange county.

Elizabeth Dickey.

May 30.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general and choice assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which we are disposed to sell on liberal terms. Our customers and the public are invited to call and examine, as we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles with pretty names.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

P.S. Those in arrears are earnestly requested to make payment.

May 14.

COTTON GINS

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by Wm. T. Alexander, who, as a Gin maker, ranks among the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23.

\$10 Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Orange county, on the 11th March last, my negro man BEN. He is about 21 or 22 years old, has a dull look, and is of a yellow complexion, his eyelashes curl, and when spoken to, stammers a little; he has a large scar on one of his knees; is about five feet eight or nine inches high; he was raised near the plantation, in Person county; his clothing not recollected; he was supposed to have been seen near Simeon Cochran's in Person and Slade's old store in Caswell. I will give the above reward to any person who will confine him in any jail, and all reasonable expenses paid if delivered to me at my father's, in Person county, near the Orange line, on Flat river.

Dudley Sneed.

May 25.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whited, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, Jr.

March 29.

State of North-Carolina, PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1825.

Downey Wade vs. William Evans.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless he appear at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in June next, replevy the property levied, and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Jesse Dickens, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4 37 1/2

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office,

Price 25 cents.

A REVIEW

Of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina. By the Rev. John Witherspoon, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hillsborough.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

March 16.

Members of the Sunday School and Bible societies of Orange county who are in arrears, and others having funds in their hands for the use of these societies, will please forward the same immediately to Wm. Huntington, treasurer, as it has become necessary to procure a new supply of books. It is hoped the importance of these institutions will be sufficiently apparent to induce a prompt compliance with this request.

May 2.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1825. The road, between the place, from a wagon belonging to Mrs. Mary Fleming, Hillsborough. The finder, on delivering said trunk with its contents at this office, will receive five dollars reward.

John Roberts.

May 30.

STRAYED,

From the subscriber, on the 2d instant, a likely filly, about fifteen months old, of a roanish colour, has a small white spot on her forehead, and had on when she went away a small bell. I expect she has followed some waggon. Any information of said filly will be thankfully received by me, by letter or otherwise, the letter directed to Col. H. Sims, or to the widow Dillard's. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, in the lower part of Orange county, near the road leading from Hillsborough to Raleigh.

William Roan.

May 26.

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand for sixty dollars, drawn by John Witherspoon in favour of the subscriber. All persons are therefore forewarned trading for the same.

John Dixon.

May 26.

1200 lbs. Bacon,

3 Irkins Lard,

12 barrels Shad and Herring,

For sale by

Thos. Clancy & Co.

April 19.

Alexander Harrison & Co.

Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Gear,

BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment

Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824.

THE MUSEUM

Of Foreign Literature and Science.

THIS work as its title implies, is composed of selections from foreign journals. A few words may show that it is however far from being adverse to our institutions or literature—and that, on the contrary, it may have an important effect in preventing the dissemination of doctrines in discordance with the principles upon which our society is constituted. Some of the British Reviews and Magazines are reprinted in this country exactly as they appear at home, and they, as well as those which are not published here, embrace much matter of little interest and no advantage to our readers—and which is not unfrequently fitted to vitiate their literary taste, their morals, or their political principles. But while it cannot be denied that there is in all these foreign Journals a large part which consists of details and speculations which are uninteresting to American readers, or mischievous in their political or moral tendency, it is equally certain that a considerable portion of their contents is of general application and of interest and value, and that they embrace much that is in a very high degree interesting and curious—practical, sound and able—refined and elegant; much that will excite thought and refine the imagination—that will "raise the genius and mend the heart." And when we consider that the greatest philosophers and statesmen as well as poets, critics and other men of literature, now find the periodical press the channel through which their opinions can be conveyed with the greatest certainty and effect to the greatest number of men, it will appear very evident, that a knowledge of what is thus written and done abroad is necessary to the successful cultivation of our own literature, and important to the politician, scholar and man of business, as well as to him who reads only for amusement.

To persons who reside at a distance from the great depositories of New Books and Inventions, a work conducted upon this plan is peculiarly important, as affording to them an opportunity of keeping pace, in some degree, with the progress of knowledge, at a very trifling expense of money or time.

When it is added, that most of the literature of the day is not easily accessible in any other than this form to our families, it will readily be acknowledged that a work conducted upon the plan of the MUSEUM may be of a considerable degree of interest and valuable. How far this Journal has been successful in endeavoring to merit these appellations, must be determined by the public; and the rapid increase of the subscription list is the most gratifying proof of success.

Terms of Publication

The MUSEUM is published by E. Littell, Philadelphia. A number appears every month—and the subscription price is Six Dollars a year, payable in advance.

It will be sent free of postage to every subscriber, so long as he continues to pay in advance.

The Museum began in July, 1822, and all the back numbers may be obtained on the above conditions.

Subscriptions for this work received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

May 10.

FOR SALE,

Three first rate War Horses, and

3000 lbs. excellent Bacon.

Acquire at this office.

April 19.

THE THELUSSON ESTATE.

In the late intelligence from England, it is stated that an argument was recently commenced in the House of Lords in a case involving the validity of the will of the late Peter Thellusson, esq. As this will is one of the most extraordinary testaments ever made, a short account of it may not be uninteresting.

Peter Thellusson, a merchant in London, died on the 21st of July, 1797, leaving about 700,000l. of productive personal property, real estate in England worth 140,000l. and two plantations in the West Indies. His wife, three sons, three daughters, and ten grand-children were living at the time of his death.

By his last will he gave his wife his country house at Plaistow, his furniture, carriages, &c. and an annuity of 2140l. so long as she remained a widow; but in case she married again, the house and furniture were to be sold, and her annuity reduced to 575l.

To each of his sons, he gave 7,600l.

—making with the money already advanced to them 23,000l. each. "This provision," he says, "and the great success they have met with in business, will be sufficient to procure them comfort; and it is my earnest wish and desire, that they will avoid ostentation, vanity, and pompous show." And in another part of his will he says, in relation to his sons, "I most earnestly hope and pray to God that they will never quit business."

To each of his unmarried daughters, he gave 12,000l. to be forfeited, if either of them married at all during his life time; or married after his death, without the consent of his executors; and to his married daughter, he gave an annuity of 100l. and some small legacies.

After some further legacies to his brother, his executors and several friends, he gave all the residue of his estate (consisting of about 600,000l. in personal property, and of land yielding an annual income of 4,500l.) to certain friends, in trust, to receive the rents, interest and profits, and to invest the same in the purchase of lands as fast as received, so that the whole might accumulate during the lives of his three sons and the lives of their sons which might be living at the time of his death, and the lives of any sons of his grandsons which might be born during his own life, and as long as the last survivor of any of these should live. He then directed that at the death of such last survivor the accumulated fund should be divided into three parts, and that one part should be conveyed to the eldest male lineal descendant of either of his three sons; and upon failure of such descendant of either of his sons, that share to go to the others; and upon failure of all such lineal male descendants the whole to go to the sinking fund towards paying the national debt.

Various computations have been made of the probable value of this accumulated property at the time of its ultimate division; founded of course on the probable duration of the lives of the testator's descendants. The lowest calculation makes it nineteen million of pounds sterling or \$84,360,000, about twenty eight millions, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to a share.

It is worthy of remark that the testator had no quarrel or dissatisfaction with any member of his family, but lived with them all in habits of friendship and confidence; though he determined that not one of them who was living during his own life, should enjoy his property. It is equally remarkable, that while he inculcated so earnestly habits of industry and frugality on his sons, he should provide such enormous fortunes for his remote descendants. It doubtless originated in vanity.

The provisions of this will excited so much attention, that it gave rise to an act of parliament [40 Geo. III. chap. 98] prohibiting any person for the future from settling or devising property, for the purpose of accumulation, for a longer period than twenty years after the death of the grantor or testator—being the longest time in which a fund could be wanted for the benefit of minor children.

THE SAILOR MONKEY.

This monkey sailed on board a frigate, and though always in scrapes, was the favorite both of the cabin and ward room, and indeed of every mess except the midshipmen's, being perhaps disliked by these young gentlemen, for the same reasons that poor cousins (as a French author observes) are ill seen by us, to wit, for approaching them too nearly in nature.

This animal was distinguished like the rest of the tribe, by a propensity to gratuitous mischief, and one of his principal amusements in fine weather was, to possess himself of a plate, cup, or saucer, which he would break to pie-

ced in the chains, and throw overboard, watching the fragments with infinite gratification. "This the reader will perhaps say, 'any monkey might do;' but another of his exploits can hardly, I think, be paralleled by any fact in monkish history.

This monkey was well aware of there being a large store of apples in a locker, in the ward room; but his thievish tricks were so well known that he was excluded from all legitimate access to it. Under these circumstances he provided himself with a piece of wadding, and with this implement in one hand, and swinging himself from the stern gallery with the other, he broke a pane in the ward room window with his wadding, and having carefully picked out the broken glass, introduced himself into the forbidden territory. Here, like the animal in the fable, he gorged himself so fully that he was unable to retreat. Being taken in the fact, he received the discipline of the rope's end, but derived little benefit from his chastisement.

All his pranks, however provoking at the moment, seemed to make him a greater favorite with the crew. The captain himself, who studied pug's happiness as much as the others, and who perhaps thought he might be somewhat steadied by matrimony, was anxious to provide him with a wife.

It was at this period that a trifling mistake in wording an order, inundated all England with monkeys. E. W., distinguished by his passion for a conservatory, meant to write to his correspondent in the Brazil, to collect and send him the two hundred varieties of the monkey-plants but unfortunately omitted the word plant. In consequence of this order, arrived a letter from his correspondent, informing him that he had sent him one hundred and seventy-three varieties of the monkey, which were all that were known in Rio de Janeiro and its neighborhood; but he had no doubt that the order could be completed by his agents in the interior.

Before the unhappy botanist could provide for the disposal of this wilderness of monkeys came another letter, out of which dropped an ominous paper 'half printed and half written,'—was a bill of lading in the usual form:—'Shipt, by the grace of God, sound, and in good condition, on board of the good ship Friendly Endeavor, 173 monkeys, &c. and so God send the good ship Friendly Endeavor, with her cargo, to safe port.' E. W., having a little recovered from his consternation, proceeded to read the letter from which this fearful annunciation had dropped. This was from the captain of the good ship Friendly Endeavor, informing him 'that he was arrived in the river with 169 out of 173 monkeys consigned to him; four having died upon the passage; and begging him to have them landed as soon as possible, for they began to be very mischievous.'

They were landed as soon as possible, were disposed of with equal speed, and, in consequence, an unprecedented fall took place in the monkey-market. Exports were now made to the remotest parts of England, and, among these, was a female despatched to Portsmouth, who was bought a bargain by the possessor of the maritime monkey, and given by him in marriage to his favorite.

For some time the happiness of the wedded pair appeared to be complete; and the frigate sailed upon a summer cruise during their honeymoon. The husband, however, soon grew indifferently; and indifference was soon succeeded by disgust. This was manifested by angry looks, chattering, and even blows, upon the female persevering in her attentions.

All were much disappointed and scandalized at the evil success of so promising a union.

At length, however, an apparent change took place in the husband's conduct, and was hailed with correspondent joy by the ship's company. Their pleasure however was of short duration, for the traitor, having one fine day decoyed his wife out to the end of the fore-top-gallant yard, as if to show her something at sea, and sat down with her on the spar, slipt his paw under her sitting part, and tumbled her over-board.

I shall never forget the momentary horror with which this was witnessed by all, with the exception of a French captain then prisoner on board, who, turning to the second lieutenant, exclaimed, 'Parbleu, Monsieur, ce drole la a beaucoup de caractere.'

Drs. Dewees and Goodman have been associated with Dr. Chapman in the editorship of the Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences—a work which has been eminent from its commencement for valuable contributions on medical learning.

There are twenty-six professors now engaged in lecturing in Philadelphia on all the branches of medicine.

GEORGIA.

Governor's Message.

Executive Department, Geo.
Milledgeville, 23d May, 1835.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives—

In calling you together I have not been unmindful of the personal inconvenience, and of the public expense which attend it. Consulting both, little will be submitted to your consideration, disconnected with the main subject of your deliberation.

The recent acquisition of our vacant territory in the occupation of the Creeks, is that subject, and the survey and appropriation, the objects which will claim your attention. For the first we are chiefly indebted to the commissioners of the United States, Colonel Campbell and Major Meriwether. Too much praise cannot be given to these gentlemen, for the firmness and integrity with which they met the most formidable obstacles, and for the untiring zeal and patient labor, with which they conquered them. That of this praise there can be no waste or misapplication, you will read in the various documents, and correspondence connected with it, and which are submitted. You will distinctly see that the principal difficulties which embarrassed them from beginning to end—which defeated the first treaty at Broken Arrow, and which were well nigh producing a rupture of the last, at the Indian Springs, proceeded from a quarter the least of all to be expected—from officers in the pay and confidence of the Federal government, who instead of rendering to the commissioners the most cordial co-operation, had organized an opposition, thereby exposing to suspicion their own government, which in justification of itself was finally obliged to avow that the perfidious plots and devices contrived by it, were unknown and authorized at Washington, at the same time the authors and contrivers were permitted to escape but with little observation, and certainly without merited punishment.

The delegation in congress, always faithful to their trust, have seconded by active and incessant labor, the measures taken by this government, to support not only this important right, but all other rights and interests of the state; and in the delicate and critical relations which these involved, have so deported themselves as to command the confidence of ourselves, and the respect of all who know them.

In disposing of the territory thus acquired, it is recommended to you to consult the will of your constituents, so far as this will can be distinctly ascertained.—The funds belong to them in joint and several property, and none but themselves or immediate representatives can rightfully dispose of them. Recognizing this as a fundamental principle, you have in the exercise of a sound discretion to look as well to ulterior and remote as to immediate interests—interests which the people themselves cannot fail to appreciate and cherish, because they directly and equally concern each and every of them; now, and their posterity hereafter. They are those of public education—of internal improvement—of relief from taxation, when taxation would be most required, and most burthensome—the efficiency of a military system for defence in providing arms and arsenals, and all the material of war, for which no rate ought to be dependent on another, and indeed every subject which in peace or war, can conduce to the safety or prosperity of the state, and requiring for its most useful and energetic application, the propulsive instrument, money. To dilate upon these topics would be to consume your time uselessly. Your own wisdom will better supply the argument in support of each. Suffice it to say, that the accumulation of a fund for internal improvement on an extended scale will, by its judicious application, so multiply your resources and augment your income, as to enable you eventually to replace that fund—provide abundantly for all the wants of the state—dispense with taxation, and place you in all these respects on a footing with the most favored of your sister states, who with less means have accomplished more.

These are no idle speculations. The results are about to be realized in an illustrious instance, where a great member of the confederacy, has made herself greatest by perfecting what nature has roughly sketched, and thus fulfilling by a no very complicated process the highest duties to herself and to God. Our physical advantages are scarcely inferior, and when it is believed to be quite practicable to divide with her the trade of the western world, our temptations cannot be less. Presupposing therefore that the system hitherto adopted for the settlement of our territory will be pursued, I advise that the fee upon the grant be fixed at a rate which, whilst it makes the grant essentially a donation and takes nothing from the pockets of the poorest of our citizens, but what will be paid without inconvenience or complaint, will at the same time bring something into the treasury in aid of the general fund appropriated to these objects. To this the proceeds of the fractions and of any reservations you may think proper to make, will importantly contribute.

It is advocated the present system from the beginning, there has been no reason to change any opinion formed of it.—Men and the soil constitute the strength and wealth of nations, and the faster you plant the men, the sooner you can draw on both. No new country has been peopled faster than the territory acquired from time to time by Georgia—none more rapidly improved with the same established modes and customs of improvement. The speculations by which its principle has been vitiated it is our bounden duty to discourage and repress—they defeat the very end of it, because whilst you contemplate the advantage of the poor, the speculation preys upon the poor and fattens on it.

Having foreseen that troubles might arise in the Indian country from the proceedings at Broken Arrow, and the Indian Springs, I sought an early opportunity after the first indications of them to dispatch my aide-de-camp, Col. Lamar, into the nation, with a talk for that portion of tribe which had menaced McIntosh and his friends with injury. This duty was performed entirely to my satisfaction, and you will perceive by the report of Col. Lamar. They professed the most friendly sentiments both toward the whites and toward McIntosh, and gave assurances that they were mediating harm to neither. It is believed from recent information, that they acted in perfect sincerity and good faith, and that the subsequent departure from it was the result of the active and malignant interference of white men. In my solicitude for the peace and happiness of this afflicted race, who were about to leave us to try new fortunes in a distant land, I issued the proclamation of the 21st of March, which immediately followed the ratification of the treaty, and thus transcended the obligations enjoined by strict duty.

Having their own pledge that the peace should be kept among themselves, I wished to see no interruption of it by the Georgians, and honorably for them there has been none. I verily believe, that but for the insidious practices of evil minded white men, the entire nation would have moved harmoniously across the Mississippi. The massacre of McIntosh and his friends is to be attributed to them alone. That chieftain, whose whole life had been devoted to Georgia as faithfully as to his own tribe, fell beneath the blows of the assassins, when reposing in the bosom of his family, upon the soil of Georgia—the soil which he had defended against a common enemy and against his own blood—which he had relinquished forever to our just demands, and which he had abandoned to our present use, only because we asked it. So foul a murder, perpetrated by a foreign force upon our territory, and within our jurisdiction, called aloud for vengeance. It was my settled purpose, having first consulted the government at Washington, to have dealt out the full measure of that vengeance; so that honor, humanity, justice, being satisfied, whatever stain may have been left upon our soil, none should upon the page of our history.

But the representatives of the people were about to assemble, who would bring with them feelings and sentiments corresponding to the occasion; tempered by a deliberate wisdom and sound discretion—the task is cheerfully assigned to them, and whatever in the last resort they will—that will be done.

The consternation and alarm which immediately followed the death of McIntosh rendered necessary measures of precaution as well for the security of the frontiers, as for the protection of the friendly Indians, who deserting their homes, fled with their wives and children, before the hostile party, and presenting themselves destitute and defenceless at various points of the frontiers, asked bread of our humanity, and protection of our arms. The quarter-masters were directed to supply the one, and our generals ordered to afford the other, and both at the expense of the United States, of which they had due notice. The orders and instructions to Maj. Generals Wimberly, Miller and Shorter, with the correspondence, &c. are laid before you.

The United States government have been again advised of the earnest desire of the government of Georgia that the line between this state, and the state of Alabama, should be run and marked. The United States answer to the last request, that it is a concern of the two states exclusively, in which the United States will not interfere. On the former occasion, and you will remember, the general government declined a participation, and upon the allegation singly that the state of Alabama had not given her assent. The state of Alabama had in fact given her assent, and had sought with much solicitude the concurrence of Georgia. Very recently her former resolutions upon this subject have been rescinded, and Georgia is left free to run the line with or without her co-operation, as she may deem best. The correspondence with the general government and the letter of the governor of Alabama are submitted.

Our claims to the lands occupied by the Cherokees within our limits, as well as those on account of Indian depredations, provided for by the first treaty at the Indian Springs, are adverted to only to inform you of the actual state of

those interests, and the various papers laid before you.

Since your last meeting our feelings have been again outraged by officious and impertinent intermeddlings with our domestic concerns. Beside the resolution presented for the consideration of the senate by Mr. King of New York—it is understood that the attorney general of the United States who may be presumed to represent this government faithfully and to speak as its mouth piece, has recently maintained before the supreme court doctrines on this subject which if sanctioned by that tribunal will make it quite easy for the congress by a short decree to divest this entire interest without cost to themselves of one dollar, or of one acre of public land—this is the uniform practice of the government of the United States—if it wishes a principle established which it dare not establish for itself, a case is made before the supreme court; and the principle once settled the act of congress follows of course. Soon very soon before the United States government, discarding the mask, will openly lend itself to a combination of fanatics for the destruction of every thing valuable in the southern country.—One movement of the congress unresisted by you and all is lost. Temporarily no longer—make known your resolution that this subject shall not be touched by them but at their peril—but for its sacred guarantee by the constitution we never would have become parties to that instrument—at this moment you would not make yourselves parties to any constitution without it—of course you will not be a party to it from the moment the general government shall make that movement.

In every other state of the union where bank credit has been sustained, these institutions mutually aid and assist each other, and by harmonious co-operation maintain unimpaired the circulating medium of that state.—Those of Georgia must profit of this wise example.—Interest and credit are not to be found in rivalry and discord, and it is sincerely hoped and believed that in this instance conflicting opinions have been the result of misapprehension or mistake. The great institution of the United States keeps them all in check, and should at the same time keep them all in union.

The expenses incurred by the reception of Gen. Lafayette, amount to \$7,198 32, as you will see by the accounts and vouchers which are exhibited. The executive had, in this instance, received an unlimited power over the public treasure, which ought never to be confided but upon very extraordinary occasions. It is due to the public as well as to the officer charged with the disbursement to institute a strict inquiry into the expenditure, thus exacting as far as practicable after the expenditure, that accountability which in ordinary cases ought to be secured before. The orders given to my aide-de-camp, who were charged with the execution, enjoined on them the strictest economy; and all circumstances considered, they have not disappointed my expectations.

Since your last meeting our feelings have been again outraged by officious and impertinent intermeddlings with our domestic concerns. Beside the resolution presented for the consideration of the senate by Mr. King of New York—it is understood that the attorney general of the United States who may be presumed to represent this government faithfully and to speak as its mouth piece, has recently maintained before the supreme court doctrines on this subject which if sanctioned by that tribunal will make it quite easy for the congress by a short decree to divest this entire interest without cost to themselves of one dollar, or of one acre of public land—this is the uniform practice of the government of the United States—if it wishes a principle established which it dare not establish for itself, a case is made before the supreme court; and the principle once settled the act of congress follows of course. Soon very soon before the United States government, discarding the mask, will openly lend itself to a combination of fanatics for the destruction of every thing valuable in the southern country.—One movement of the congress unresisted by you and all is lost. Temporarily no longer—make known your resolution that this subject shall not be touched by them but at their peril—but for its sacred guarantee by the constitution we never would have become parties to that instrument—at this moment you would not make yourselves parties to any constitution without it—of course you will not be a party to it from the moment the general government shall make that movement.

If this matter be an evil it is our own—if it be a sin we can implore the forgiveness of it; to remove it we ask not either their sympathy or assistance—it may be our physical weakness—it is our moral strength. If like the Greeks and Romans the moment we cease to be masters we are slaves—we thenceforth minister like the modern Italians to the luxury and pleasures of our masters—poets, painters, musicians and sculptors we may be—the moral qualities however which would make us fair partakers of the grandeur of a great empire

would be gone—we would stand stripped and desolate under a fervid sun and upon a generous soil, a mockery to ourselves, and the very contrast of what with a little firmness and foresight, we might have been. I entreat you, therefore, most earnestly, now that it is not too late, to step forth, and having exhausted the argument, to stand by your arms. Your fellow citizen,
G. M. TROUP.

Indian Disturbances.—However shocking to a sensitive mind may seem the summary vengeance inflicted by the Creek Indians on Gen. McIntosh and another chief, who had aided him in the transfer of the Indian lands, yet, it can be regarded, where it be correctly understood, in no other light than an act of penal justice, required and sanctioned by the law which governs the Creek nation. The Creeks are, in a good measure, civilized—they are losing the character of the hunter—that of the agriculturalist—they are partially civilized towns, which are represented each by a chief in general council, and of these chiefs, there are thirty-six. It has been always required that a majority of these should sign any contract for the alienation of the Creek territory—but latterly, so hostile are these people to any further sales, that the punishment of death has been enacted against any chief who should propose such a measure. Of these important and vital regulations, McIntosh must have been aware—and yet, he not only advocated the surrender of land which is to go to the state of Georgia—but signed the deed, conveying it away, in company with one chief only—the other signatures to the treaty being, it is said, those of persons entirely unauthorized. Now, if these be the real facts of the case, who is there that can feel any sympathy for the ruin of the betrayer of his nation—the man, who appears to have been more civilized, only to become more treacherous; and whose honors, won by serving our country, do not redeem his disgrace in the sacrifice of his own. If these facts be so, who does not pity an exiled people, torn up by the roots in their domestic soil, and driven like leaves of the forest, westward towards the grave of the sun—and that too under his auspices, in whom chiefly they confided.

The affair of the killing of McIntosh, be it justifiable or not, is not cognizable by the government of the United States. They have only to look to the treaty. If executed by competent authority on the part of the Indians, it must be enforced, unless an enlightened and liberal policy should rather make a great pecuniary sacrifice to the state of Georgia—than cover the Indian soil with the bones of slaughtered Indians. If, on the other hand, the treaty, as it is alleged, was executed by incompetent authority, the whole matter is re-opened for conciliation and peace. *Charleston Cour.*

Docking horses—its impolicy and cruelty.

MR. EDITOR:—I have long considered the practice of docking horses highly injurious; and I now ask the favor of a little space for the insertion of my protest against it. It is, I believe, peculiar to this and the neighbor country, from which we derive it. In Spain, France and Italy, long tails are universal. The Cossacks, Arabs and South Americans, who almost live on horseback, never dock their horses.

The tails is, to the horse, highly useful and ornamental—nature makes no mistakes: nothing superfluous is given to any animal. As a defence against the cold in the winter, and the flies in the summer, its use is obvious. A horse that loses the smallest particle of his tail bone never has the free use of it. That he carries it more gaily in consequence of having been docked, is a mistake.

As to *necking and foxing*, practices of the same origin, still more cruel and absurd, they have gone so much out of the fashion, that it is unnecessary to say any thing as to them. Nothing but a vitiated taste could have tolerated mutilation productive of so much deformity. I am happy to acknowledge that the practice of which I complain is gradually subsiding. The tail of a two year old colt appears to be too large for his body, because one has got its growth, the other not half. When he arrives at maturity, this proportion vanishes—all is symmetry.

But you will be told that carriage horses, particularly gig horses, must be docked, or they will throw their tails over the rein! That saddle-horses must be docked, because in wet weather their tails get muddy!—and that all horses should be docked to improve their beauty!—There is no accounting for taste. To improve his appearance, the African files his teeth to resemble a saw; the Indian slashes and distends his ears, whilst the females of more civilized life are content with boring holes through the bottom of their children's ears, thereunto suspending bunches of beads, coral, &c. The Chinese compress the feet of their females until they are useless.

Those who breed horses for sale, lose more than they are aware of. Bring to market two colts, as equal in merit as possible, one docked the other not—and a preference of 10 to 20 per cent. will

be given to the one with a natural tail. Gentlemen who do not reside on their estates, should prohibit their overseers, those great sticklers for customs, from docking colts. I have known several instances of fine colts being ruined in this way.

I am much surprised that no notice has ever been taken of this grievance, (to the horse a sore one,) by agricultural societies. Knowing you to be a warm friend of this noble animal, I submit this case, in this respect, to your care—he has many wrongs to complain of. *Am. Far.*

FRENCH POLICE.

The following well known anecdote may be quoted for the purpose of exemplifying the minute and accurate information possessed by the French police.—A merchant of high respectability in Bordeaux, had occasion to visit the metropolis on commercial business, carrying with him bills and money to a very large amount. On his arrival at the gates of Paris, a gentleman looking man opened the door of his carriage, and addressed him to this effect:—Sir, I have been waiting for you some time; according to my notes you were to arrive at this hour; and your person, your carriage, and your portmanteau, exactly answering the description I hold in my hand, you will permit me to have the honor of conducting you to Mons. de Sartine. The gentleman astonished and alarmed at this interruption, and still more so at hearing the name of the lieutenant of the police mentioned, demanded to know what Mons. de Sartine wanted with him, adding at the same time that he never had committed any offence against the laws, and that he could have no right to interrupt or detain him. The messenger declared himself perfectly ignorant of the cause of the detention, stating at the same time that when he had conducted him to Mons. de Sartine he should have executed his orders which were merely ministerial. After some further explanations, the gentleman permitted the officer to conduct him accordingly. Mons. de Sartine received him with great politeness, and after requesting him to be seated to his great astonishment described his portmanteau, and told him the exact amount in bills and specie which he had brought with him from Paris, and where he was to lodge, his usual time of going to bed, and a number of other circumstances, which the gentleman had conceived could only be known to himself. Mons. de Sartine having thus excited attention, put this extraordinary question to him:—Sir, are you a man of courage? The gentleman, still more astonished at the singularity of such an interrogatory, demanded the reason why such a question was put, adding that no man had ever doubted his courage. Mons. de Sartine replied:—Sir, you are to be robbed and murdered this night; if you are a man of courage you must go your hotel, and retire to rest at the usual hour, but be careful that you do not fall asleep, neither will it be proper for you to look under the bed, or into the closets which are in your bed chamber. You must place your portmanteau in its usual situation, near your bed, and discover no suspicion. Leave what remains to me; if, however, you do not feel your courage sufficient to bear you out, I will procure a person who shall personate you, and go to bed in your stead.

The gentleman being convinced, in the course of the conversation, that Mons. de Sartine's intelligence was accurate in every particular, refused to be personated, and resolved to follow literally the directions he had received; he accordingly went to bed at his usual hour, which was 11 o'clock. At half past 12 (the time mentioned by Mons. de Sartine) the door of the bed chamber burst open, and three men entered with dark lantern, daggers, and pistols: the gentleman, who of course was awake, perceived one of them to be his servant. They rifled his portmanteau undisturbed and settled the plan of putting him to death. The gentleman hearing all this and not knowing by what means he was to be rescued, it may be naturally supposed was under great perturbation of mind during such an awful interval of suspense, when, at the moment the villains were preparing to commit the horrid deed, four police officers, acting under Mons. de Sartine's orders, who were concealed under the bed and in the closet, rushed out and seized the offenders with the property in their possession, and in the act of preparing to commit the murder.

The consequence was that the perpetration of the atrocious deed was prevented and sufficient evidence obtained to convict the offenders.—Mons. de Sartine's intelligence enabled him to prevent the robbery, which, but for the accuracy of the system, would probably have been carried into execution. *American Sentinel.*

A friend has placed in our hands a specimen of upland cotton produced in Virginia, which equals in all respects any that we have ever seen. The culture of the plant is likely to be very widely extended—whether too much time alone is to tell. We have no doubt that the demand for it both at home and abroad will continue to increase considerably. *Baltimore American.*

HILLSBOROUGH

Wednesday, June 8.

The legislature of Georgia commenced its extra session at Milledgeville on Monday the 23d ult. In a preceding column will be found the message of the governor. The late disturbances among the Indians gives to this document more than usual interest. In the conclusion the governor expresses himself with considerable warmth, and in a manner which we cannot but conceive to be deserving of censure.

Steam Boat Navigation.—A new invention in the construction of Steam Boats has been made in New York, which, it is said, promises to be of great utility and public advantage. It consists in this, that the boats are to be rolled over the water on cylindrical buoyant wheels, instead of being forcibly propelled through it, as at present. Several rollers are connected together in a light frame, on which a spar deck is raised, and every convenience for passengers. The rollers are therefore substituted for that part of the hull which is usually sunk in the water. The great advantages of boats of this description are, an increase of speed with only half the power required by the present steam boats; they can with the greatest facility roll over all bars and shoals, when grounding, and be navigated in very shallow rivers, far above tide water; and with very little alteration be made to cross necks of land, or any piece of ground, on inclined planes or rail ways. They can also be propelled on ice with great facility and rapidity, so that the rivers and canals may be navigated throughout the winter; and the expense of the boat reduced one half.

The Savannah Georgian of the 18th instant, states that a commercial house in that city, will clear fifty-three thousand dollars by a single shipment of cotton from that port to Liverpool, during the present season.

Remarkable Fact.—The Baltimore Morning Chronicle says, "The wife of Mr. Davis, who resides near this place, has had, by two husbands, 29 children in thirty years: the youngest was on yesterday seven months old."

The Crops.—A gentleman whose business lately called him through Virginia, in the counties of Shenandoah, Culpeper, Madison, Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, Botetourt, Bedford, Franklin, Monroe, Greenbrier, Giles, and Montgomery, and, on his return, through Fauquier, Loudoun, and Fairfax, informs us that he has never, although he has often traversed the same range of country at about the same period of the year, witnessed a more cheering prospect to the labor of the farmer. The ravages of the fly were no where complained of, except as he approached this city, in Loudoun and Fairfax, and grain had attained a size that seemed to banish almost all apprehension of danger about it. He heard also equally gratifying accounts of many other parts of the state, which he did not himself pass through.

Nat. Incl.

Delaware and Raritan Canal.—Accounts from New Brunswick state that thirteen million dollars were subscribed to this Canal before the books were closed on the 25th instant. The treasurer of New Jersey has received the bonus of 100,000 dollars. But 4 shares of this stock were subscribed while the books were open at Trenton.

Federalist.

Emigration to Canada.—It appears by the Montreal papers of the 21st, that 700 settlers had arrived at Quebec from Ireland, during the week ending the 17th ult. A vessel had also arrived at Quebec from Greenock, which place she left the 22d April, with settlers for the township of McNab. The Editor of the Montreal Courant says, "We have been informed by a gentleman who came passenger in the Amethyst from London, that he heard from good authority in the British capital, that arrangements were making to send 15,000 Irish emigrants to Canada this summer."

Important from Cuba.—We have been informed, says the New York Evening Post, by a gentleman of respectability, and on whose statement we can rely, that a treaty has been concluded between the French and Spanish governments, by which the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be occupied, like Cadiz, with the

troops of the former nation. Of 16,000 French soldiers now in the West Indies, 8000 are to be drafted for Cuba, and 4000 for Porto Rico; and the garrisons now occupying these places are to be disbanded and sent to Spain, or to some other station. A Frenchman has been appointed to succeed General Vives in the government of Cuba, which with Porto Rico, is to be held by the French until the alarm arising from revolutionary principles, and from the fear of invasion, has completely subsided. Whether Great Britain will permit this arrangement to be carried into effect, remains to be seen. She has from 17,000 to 18,000 troops in her West India Islands, and a powerful naval force, equal at least to that of France and Spain. It is scarcely possible that so great a European force can continue long on this station, without coming in contact with each other; and if the views of the different cabinets are not in union, we may expect soon to hear of some decided event arising out of the present uncertain state of affairs in this quarter of the world.

From Campeachy.—By the arrival of the sch'r Tampico, captain Little, arrived at this port last evening in 14 days from Campeachy, we have the latest intelligence of the recent projected movement against the Island of Cuba. The expedition, Capt. L. informs, had been abandoned as a visionary scheme, and its commander, General St. Anna, sailed from Alvarado two days before the Tampico left, having been ordered to Mexico by the sovereign congress. The country is said to be in an unsettled state, and no security in doing business—American produce a mere drug, and the productions of the country very high. A large force is constantly kept up in Yucatan—the regular troops amount to about nine thousand. General Moro is commander of the province. [Balt. Pat.]

The Canadas.—While we are prosperous as a nation, it affords us sincere pleasure to witness the flattering prospects of our neighbours in the two Canadas. We scarcely take up a paper from either of the provinces, that does not announce some new project of improvement. Steam boats, roads and canals, are the order of the day there, as well as here; and if we may judge by the tone of their papers, these projects have had the most beneficial effects in stimulating their citizens to advances in agriculture, the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and the consequent enhancement of the general prosperity of the people, by affording profitable employment to the labouring class, and the extension of primary schools for useful education. [Albany Adv.]

Shocking accident.—At Mocksville, near Salisbury, on the 14th ult. where there was a considerable gathering of people, and where, as is too frequently the case at similar Saturday meetings at country stores, too much whiskey had been drunk, a race was proposed and accepted, and what adds horror to the scene, two brothers were the riders. One of the horses flew the track and threw his rider, who rose with imprecations, saying he would win the race, or never ride another. They accordingly started a second time, and the unruly horse again leaving the track, threw his rider against a tree with such violence that he instantly died. The name of the deceased was March.

New Orleans, May 7.

A slander case was tried at the district court of Ouachita, on the 19th of April—Dr. Hamlin, member of the legislature, versus General Hughes. The broadest range of defence was allowed the defendant, and many witnesses were examined. The trial lasted 12 hours, and a verdict was given of \$11,000 for the plaintiff.

Soon after the judgment of court for \$11,000 was recorded, Dr. Hamlin, the plaintiff, came into court and voluntarily recorded satisfaction for the whole amount, without having received any part thereof—observing that he did not sue because he wanted Gen. Hughes' money, but to protect an injured reputation; that object having been obtained by the verdict of the jury, he would receive none of the money.

The Colombian Congress voted a gift of a million of dollars to Bolivar, which he "twice refused." The congress then requested him to take it under his charge, and appropriate it to objects of beneficence. From a letter addressed by him to congress on the 12th of February, in which he accepts of the dictatorship again, he says that the interests of the state will call him to Upper Peru, and therefore he shall delegate a part of

the supreme power to a council of government, under Lanier as president.

The ratification of a general convention of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce, between the United States of America and the republic of Colombia, concluded and signed at Bogota, on the 3d day of October last, by Mr. Richard C. Anderson, minister plenipotentiary of the United States in that capital, and Don Pedro Gual, secretary of state for foreign affairs, were exchanged in this city, on the 28th ult. by Mr. Daniel Bent, chief clerk of the department of state, on the part of the United States, and Don Jose Maria Salazar, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, on the part of his government. Nat. Int.

A gold medal, valued at \$50, is to be given by the Philadelphia agricultural society, to the person who shall conduct a farm on the largest scale without the use of ardent spirits, unless recommended by a physician.

The consequences of the acknowledgement of the independence of South America are already apparent. Ten thousand persons, from Upper Hesse alone, are preparing for emigration.

An arrival at Salem from Calcutta, which brings papers from that place as late as the fourth February last, represents the Burmese war as raging with exterminating violence. The head quarters of the English forces were still at Rangoon, and they were making their approaches towards Ava, the capital of the Burmese empire.

The Norfolk Beacon contains the opinion of the President, in relation to the sentence of dismissal from the service, passed by a navy court martial on Midshipman Vanduyke. Mr. Adams compares the sentence with the evidence and the law, and satisfied that the former was not warranted by the latter, has ordered Midshipman Vanduyke to retain his command. It is pleasing to observe in the chief magistrate of the nation an assiduous attention to the rights of public officers, even of a humble grade. Charleston Cour.

Recent accounts from Fort Atkinson, Council Bluffs, state that an expedition was fitting out here to ascend the Missouri, consisting of 500 men, four companies of the first regiment, and six of the sixth regiment United States' infantry, under the command of General Atkinson, provided with six months' rations. It was to start about the 1st of May, and to proceed as far as the falls, near 2000 miles above the fort, where it was proposed to make treaties with the different tribes of Indians.

The widow of the late Emperor Trubide and her family, are about to take up their residence in the city of New York, where according to the Gazette of the city, they are daily expected.

Several attempts have recently been made to destroy the town of Pensacola, by setting fire to unoccupied houses. We believe the object of the incendiaries has, in each instance, been so promptly met and defeated by the activity of the inhabitants, as to have confined the mischief to the buildings in which the fire commenced.

The medical society of the state of New York, offer a premium of fifty dollars, for the best essay "on the history, causes and treatment of whooping cough." Also a premium of fifty dollars for the best essay "on the history of goitre, showing in what sections of the United States it is prevalent; what atmosphere or topographical influence aggravates it, and by what remedy it can best be relieved or cured." Candidates to send their essays to Platt Williams, on or before the first of December next.

A Curiosity.—While some workmen were splitting staves in the town of Royalton, in this state, last week, a live frog was found in the timber, six inches from the outside. The tree was perfectly sound, excepting the space occupied by the frog, which was just wide enough to admit its body. The number of grains between where the frog lay and the bark of the tree was thirty. The frog appeared lively, and evinced considerable joy on its release from confinement, by the free use of his limbs, which had been held so long in "durance vile." A. Y. Com. Adv.

Native oil.—Finer and sweeter oil no country can supply than what we can with little trouble and expense prepare for our ourselves. The tall annual sunflower will prove this: its seeds, bruised and pressed, will yield an oil as sweet and as fine as that we can import from Florence. From a bushel of this seed, a gallon of oil may be drawn, and with this advantage, that it can be obtained at any time, quite soft, bland and fresh. The seed also, and the mass that remains after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed hogs and poultry. But besides these uses, the growing

plant is of eminent service; it having been proved that nearly twenty times as much pure dephlogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in twenty-four hours in light and clear weather as a man respires in a vitiated and impure state in that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of close ill aired, and unwholesome places, should be diligent in its cultivation.—Oxford (Me) Obs.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 26th ult. by the Rev. Richard K. Jones, Mr. JOHN ROY-ALL, of Nottoway, aged seventy four, to Miss ELIZA ANDERSON, of Amelia, aged sixty-two.

"Even age delighteth in an am'rous tale; Love warms his inside like a pot of ale; Why then forbid them! such we must approve:

And woe to mortals who are foes to love! As long as this our system holds together, Love will stand brush, against all wind and weather."

DIED,

In Surry county, on the 17th ult. Mrs. PAMELA SHEPHERD, widow of the late Col. Jacob Shepherd.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

We have just received from New-York an elegant assortment of Leghorn Bonnets.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

June 7.

77-2w

WOOL CARDED.

SAMUEL S. CLAYTOR & Co., six miles below Hillsborough, at the old tilt hammer on Eno, have their machine for carding wool in good order, and will card for ten cents a pound, and break for hatters at six and a quarter cents.

Those who intend to have their wool carded, must pick it open and twist off with their fingers every tag or curl, and clean out all the trash. The sooner it is brought to be picked, the better it can be done. If it lies long the wax gets hard and gummy, and injures the staple, and in cold weather it is very difficult to do good work.

CASH given for FLAX SEED, delivered at the mill, or at the store of J. P. Sneed & Co. in Hillsborough.

FOR SALE,
Oil, Hoes, Axes, Plows, &c.
Wagons and Carryalls.

They will have in operation by the middle of October next, a first rate

COTTON GIN,
and will give Cash for Cotton.

S. S. Claytor & Co.

June 7.

77-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax for 1824, viz. at William Geary's on the 4th of July next—at John Newlin's on the 5th—at Murphy's Mill on the 6th—at George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Ephraim Cook's on the 11th—at James Cook's on the 13th—at Chesley F. Faucett's on the 13th—at James Hutchinson's on the 14th—at Andrew McCauley's on the 15th—at Geo. A. Melane's on the 16th—at Rankin McKee's on the 18th—at Richardson Nickols's on the 19th—at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 20th—at Carrington's store on the 21st—at H. Sims's mill on the 22d—at R. N. & Z. Herndon's store on the 23d—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Geo. Johnston's on the 26th—at Chapel Hill on the 27th—and at Brown's mill on the 28th. All persons are requested to attend and pay their respective dues, as I shall force collections from all persons who may be delinquents, without discrimination.

T. D. Watts, Sheriff.

N. B. The Magistrates who were appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places of collection, to take the list of taxables and taxable property for the year 1825.

T. D. W. Sheriff.

June 2.

77-4w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, 1825.

Amos Nickols v. Levied on land, &c.
Barnabas O'Farrell, administrator. Si. fa. to the heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased.

It appearing to the court, that George E. Nickols, one of the children and heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said George Nickols to be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the said land should not be sold to satisfy the debt aforesaid, with costs of suit.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 50.

77-6v

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, 1825.

James Parsons and others, Justices, &c. to the use of Robert D. Lindsay, v. John Wiley and Wm. Causee summoned as garnishees. Garnishment filed.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next, at the court house in Greensborough, and plead or reply, that judgment final will be entered against him.

A true copy from the minutes.

Test, John Hanner, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4 65

77-3m

ALL IN ONE DAY.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, on the 27th NEXT MONTH, (JULY.)
BY THE IMPROVED MODE,
Secured by Letters Patent under seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore,
June 2d, 1825.

The Improved Mode of drawing having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY of Maryland, No. 5.

HIGHEST PRIZE
40,000 DOLLARS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$40,000 is	\$40,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is	5,000
10 prizes of 1,000 is	10,000
30 prizes of 100 is	3,000
50 prizes of 50 is	2,500
200 prizes of 20 is	4,000
250 prizes of 10 is	2,500
500 prizes of 6 is	3,000
20,000 prizes of 4 is	80,000

21,043 prizes,

\$160,000

40,000 tickets.

More Prizes than Blanks.

Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of 4 dols. will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an Odd number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a 4 dollar prize. If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an Even number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

Odd Numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.
Even Numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the commissioners to complete the whole lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets, or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.)

The DRAWING will take place in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 27th JULY, and will finish on the same day.

The brilliancy of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—very trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize,) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares (one odd and one even number,) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole tickets \$5 00; Quarters, \$1 25; Halves, 2 50; Eighths, 62
To be had in the greatest variety of numbers [odd and even,] at

COHEN'S Lottery & Exchange Office, 114 Market-St. Baltimore.

Where in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—40,000 dollars—two of 20,000 dollars—three of 10,000 dollars, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000 dollars, &c. and where such capital prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.

Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr.—Baltimore.
Baltimore, June 2.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber and bearing date the 19th of April, 1824, I shall sell on the premises, for cash, on Saturday the 9th of July next,

Two Tracts of Land,

one adjoining the land of Henry Crutchfield and others, containing thirty-two acres, more or less; the other lying on the south side of the above tract, adjoining the land of Ezra Durham, containing fifty acres, more or less, and formerly the property of John Durham of Susanna.

Wm. Durham, jr.

Orange county, May 23.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 16th June, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Vincent, deceased, Cows, Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and two Negroes.

All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and those indebted to the estate will come forward and make payment, as indulgence will not be given.

John B. Vincent,
William Vincent,

May 26.

77-2wp

THE SOUL.—By MONTGOMERY.

What is the thing of highest price
The whole creation round;
That which was lost in Paradise,
That which in Christ was found—
The soul of man—Jehovah's breath,
That keeps two worlds at strife;
Hell moves beneath to work its death,
Heaven stoops to give it life.
God to reclaim it did not spare
His well beloved Son;
Jesus to save it deigned to bear
The sins of all in one;
The Holy Spirit sealed the plan,
And pledged the blood divine,
To ransom every soul of man;
That price was paid for mine!
And this treasure borne below,
In earthen vessels frail;
Can none its utmost value know,
Till flesh and spirit fail;
Then let us gather round the Cross,
Have knowledge to obtain,
Not by the soul's eternal loss,
But everlasting gain.

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.

The battle of Brandywine was fought on the 11th of September, 1777; and lasted all the day long.—It was a bloody affair to us, and had well-nigh been fatal to Greene and Sullivan.

We had been in the saddle about four hours, under the intrepid Pulaski, who, with his own hand, examined our points, pistols and other furniture, as if assured that the struggle would be a deadly and long continued one. The day was one of the most beautiful that ever broke over the earth. We were about half a mile from the main body, ranged along a green slope, facing the west; our horses in number about four hundred, standing as patiently as so many marble creatures—until just as the eastern sky began to redden and unobscure, and cloud after cloud to roll up and heave, like a great curtain upon the wind; and the whole heaven seemed discharging all its beauty and brightness upon one spot.—I happened to turn about and saw the tall Pole bareheaded, tilting his horse, like some warlike presence come upon the solid earth, to worship upon the very summit of the hill behind us; it might be—for the noble carriage of the man, the martial bearing of the soldier, would permit either interpretation—it might be, in the awful employment of devotion—or—in the more earthly one, of martial observation. But, suddenly he reined up his charger, shook the heavy dew from his horseman's cap—replaced it, and leaped headlong down the hill, just as the bright flash passed away on the horizon, followed by a loud report; and the next moment a part of our ranks were covered with dust and turf thrown up by a cannon ball that struck within a hundred yards of the place that he had just left. Our horses pricked up their ears at the sound; and all at once, as if a hundred trumpets were playing in the wind, came the enemy in his advance.

Pulaski unsheathed his sword—called out a select body, and set off at a full gallop to a more distant elevation, where he saw the enemy advancing in two columns; one, under Knyphausen, which moved in tremendous steadiness, like a dark solid mass in a direction towards Maxwell; the other, under Cornwallis, which seemed to threaten the right flank of our main body. Intelligence was immediately sent Washington, and reinforcements called in, from the house that we had left.

We kept our position, awaiting for a while the sound of conflict; at last a heavy volley rattled along the sky—a few moments passed and then another followed like a storm of iron upon drum heads.—The whole air rung with it; another, and another followed, and then gradually increasing in loudness, and loudness, came peal after peal upon us, till it resembled one continued clap of thunder, rolling about under an illuminated vapour.

But Pulaski, with all his impetuosity, was a general; and knew his duty too well to hazard any movement till we should be able to see with certainty the operation of the enemy in the vapour below. Meanwhile, several little parties that we had sent out, came in one after the other in full gallop, with the intelligence that Knyphausen had broken down upon Maxwell in magnificent style—been beaten back again; but, he had finally prevailed, and that Maxwell had retreated across the river. A thin vapour now rose from the green earth below us, and completely covered the enemy from our view. It was no longer possible to

follow him, except by the sound of his tread, which we could feel in the solid earth, jarring ourselves and our horses; and now and then a quick glimmering in the mist, as some standard was raised above it—some weapon flourished, or some musket shot through it—like a rocket.

About an hour after, a horseman dashed through the smoke, on the very verge of the horizon—and after scouring the fields for a whole mile within view, communicated with two or three others, who set off in different directions—one, to us with orders to hurry down to the ford, where the commander-in-chief was determined to fall upon Knyphausen with all his power before Cornwallis could come to his aid.

It was a noble but hazardous game: And Pulaski, whose war horse literally thundered and lightened along the broken and stony precipice, by which we descended, kept his eye warily to the right, as if not quite certain that the order would not be countermanded.

We soon fell in with Greene, who was posting, all on fire, to give Knyphausen battle; and the next moment saw Sullivan in full march, over a distant hill, (upon which the morning sun broke out just then, as if leaving the heavens for a while,) to the enemy's flank. This arrangement would have been fatal to Knyphausen; but unluckily there was a stop put to it almost at the very moment when we were ready to fall upon him, man and horse, by the alarming intelligence, that Cornwallis had moved off to another quarter.—There was a moment of irresolution—doubt. It was the death of us. Greene was recalled; and Sullivan commanded to halt.—Hardly had this happened, and our horses were covered with sweat and froth—fretting like chained tigers upon the bit; our men covered with dust, and blinded with the wind and sun—for it was extremely hot and sultry—when a heavy cannonade was heard on our right flank, and Greene whose division we had been attached to, was put in motion for the support of Sullivan, whom we had left some hours before. The truth now broke upon us like a thunder clap. The enemy had passed, concentrated, (as we supposed,) and all on our right. I shall never forget Greene's countenance when the news came; he was in the road side, upon a very steep bank—but we wheeled where he was dashed down the bank—his face white as the bleached marble—and calling to us to gallop onward, with such a tremendous impulse that they marched four miles in forty minutes: we held on our way in a cloud of dust, and met Sullivan, all in disorder, nearly a mile from the field, retreating step by step, at the head of his men, and shouting himself hoarse—covered with blood and sweat; and striving in vain, to bring them to stand—while Cornwallis was pouring in upon them an incessant volley.

Pulaski dashed out to the right, over the broken fences, and there stood awhile upright in his stirrups, reconnoitering—while the enemy, who appeared by the smoke and dust that rolled before them, in the wind, to be much nearer than they really were, redoubled their efforts; but, at last he saw a favorable opportunity. The column wheeled—the wind swept athwart their van, revealing them, like a battalion of spirits, breathing fire and smoke; he gave the signal—Archibald repeated it—Arthur and myself. In three minutes, we were ready for the word, and, when Pulaski, shouting in a voice that thrilled through and through us, struck spurs to his charger, it was half a minute—so fierce and terrible was his charge—before we were able to come up with him. What could he mean! gracious heaven! my hand convulsively like that of a drowning man, reined up for a moment—when I saw that we were galloping straight forward into a field of bayonets—yet he was the first man! and who would not have followed him! we did follow him, and with such a hurricane of fire and steel, that, when we wheeled, our whole path lay broad and open before us, with a wall of fire upon the right and the left—but not a bayonet nor a blade in front, except what were under the hoofs of our horses. My blood rushes now, like a flash of fire, through my forehead, when I recall the devastation that we had made—almost to the very hearts of the enemy's column.—But Pulaski—he, who afterwards rode in their entrenchments, on horseback, sword in hand, was accustomed to it; and, having broken over them once—aware of his peril, if he should give them time to awake from their consterna-

tion, he wheeled in a blaze of fire, with the intention of returning through a wall of death, more perilous than that which shut in the children of Israel, upon the Red Sea—but not the walls had rolled in upon us, and we were left no choice, but to continue as we had begun. The undaunted Pole rioted in the excess of joy; I remember how he passed me again and again, reeking with blood—riding absolutely upon the very bayonets of the enemy; and at last, as they pressed upon him—and horseman after horseman fell from our saddles—when we were all faint and feeble, and even Archibald was fighting on foot, over his beautiful mare; with Arthur battling over his head, we heard the cry of *succour! succour!* and felt the enemy give way—heave, this way and that, and finally concentrate beyond us. "Once more!" cried Pulaski, "once more!" and away we went again, breaking in upon them, as they were forming; and trampling down whole platoons in the charge, before a man could plant his bayonet, or bring his piece to an aim: and the next moment we were scouring over the ground, where I could see Archibald and Arthur battling it, with four or five of the enemy's horse; but our aspect as we came thundering round upon them, proved sufficient. They took to their heels, and we brought them both off un wounded—unhurt.

It was getting dark now, but the hour was that of sunset; when, in this climate the sky is like a mass of colored vapour floating over a bath. Greene was forming in our rear, with that fearful calmness which boded a terrible time, always to him that ventured upon it. The ground was favorable to him; and the half hour that the enemy lost by our charge, a mere handful, into his solid column, was of inconceivable benefit to Greene; for his men were literally out of breath, and ready to drop down at the first onset. But that half hour gave them an opportunity to see their commander's face, and hear his voice; and from that moment, they would have stood their ground, though the heavens had rained fire upon them.

I have been in many a battle—many a one that made my hair stiffen afterwards in my sleep, when I dreamt of it—but never in one where the carnage was so dreadful—the rush of blood and fire so incessant, as that which followed the arrival of Greene; we were unable to strike a blow.—The enemy imagining us, no doubt, to be much more formidable than we were, had edged in all his exposed points, by a rank of men kneeling with planted bayonets; and though we rode upon them again and again, discharging our pistols in their faces—yet not one of them shut his eyes or fired a shot—but where he knelt, he died; and his place was immediately filled by another as resolute, so that we could not—the thing was impossible—repeat the blow that we had given.

But one thing happened, within my own sight and hearing, that nearly brought me to the ground, in terror and helplessness. Two horsemen had set upon me; and, while I was doing my best to return their visit, I saw that they were only part of a squadron, whom we had not seen before; or who had but just been brought into action, and that several were upon Archibald, who, while I was looking upon him, reeled in the saddle, and took a blow I thought, that cleft his head—for his bearskin cap flew, and his horse broke from the encounter, and dashed off to the right; I followed and soon came in contact Weedon's Virginia brigade, which soon relieved me from all apprehensions on my own account; for the enemy fell before them, rank after rank, like flax in the blaze; they were supported by a body of the Pennsylvania militia, near the head of whom, I saw Lafayette; the reins all loose—wounded in the arm—his scarf shot away, and streaming in the wind—yet showing the same unaltered front, and leading the raw militia up to the very eyes of the enemy, while a sheet of fire scorched their faces.

[The narrator then relates the discovery of his wounded brother, and the conversation that passed between them; during which the battle had closed, and the two armies moved away.]

We crossed the river, and moved up towards Swede's ford, while Sir William Howe, who seemed to be satisfied whenever he fought us without being beaten, and was never prepared to follow up any advantage, halted three days upon the field of battle, to contemplate the havoc that had been made; while our cause was never in greater danger. We had

lost nearly twelve hundred men, and ten brass field pieces.

THE ETERNITY OF GOD.

The eternity of God is a subject of contemplation, which, at the same time that it overwhelms us with astonishment and awe, affords us an immovable ground of confidence in the midst of a changing world. All things which surrounds us, all these dying, mouldering inhabitants of time, must have had a Creator, for the plain reason, that they could not have created themselves. And their Creator must have existed from eternity, for the plain reason that the first cause must necessarily be uncaused. As we cannot suppose a beginning without a cause of existence, and that which is the cause of all existence, must be self-existent, and could have no beginning. And as it had no beginning, so also, as it is beyond the reach of all influence and control, as it is independent and almighty, it will have no end.

Here then is a support that will never fail, here is a foundation which can never be moved—the everlasting Creator of countless worlds, the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity. What a sublime conception! He inhabits eternity, occupies this inconceivable duration, pervades and fills throughout the boundless dwelling. Ages on ages before even the dust of which we are formed was created, He had existed in infinite majesty, and ages on ages will roll away after we have all returned to dust whence we were taken, and still exist in infinite majesty, living in the eternity of his own nature, reigning in the plenitude of his own omnipotence, forever sending forth the word which forms, supports, and governs all things, commanding new created worlds, and raising up new created generations to inhabit them.

The contemplation of this glorious attribute of God, is fitted to excite to our minds the most animating and consoling reflections. Standing, as we are, amid the ruins of time, and the wrecks of mortality, where every thing about us is created and dependant, proceeding from nothing, and hastening to destruction, we rejoice that something is presented to our view which has stood from everlasting, and will remain forever. When we have looked on the pleasures of life, and they have vanished away; when we have looked on the works of nature, and perceived that they were changing; on the monuments of art, and seen that they would not stand; on our friends, and they have fled while we were gazing; on ourselves, and felt that we were as fleeting as they; when we have looked on every object to which we could turn our anxious eyes, and they have all told us they could give us no hope nor support, because they were feeble as themselves, we can look to the throne of God; change and decay have never reached that; the revolution of ages has never moved it; the waves of an eternity have been rushing past it, but it has remained unshaken; the waves of another eternity are rushing towards it, but it is fixed, and can never be disturbed.

And blessed be God, who has assured by a revelation from himself, that the throne of eternity is likewise a throne of mercy and love; who has permitted and invited us to repose ourselves and our hopes on that which alone is everlasting and unchangeable. We shall shortly finish our allotted time on earth; even if it should be unusually prolonged. We shall leave behind us all that is now familiar and beloved, and a world of other days and other men will be entirely ignorant that once we lived.—But the same unalterable Being will still preside over the universe, thro' all its changes, and from his remembrance we shall never be blotted. We can never be where he is not, and where he sees and loves and upholds us not. He is our father and our God forever. He takes us from earth that he may lead us to heaven, that he may refine our nature from all its principles of corruption, shares with us his own immortality, admit us to his everlasting habitation and crown us his eternity.

N. Y. Courier.

Napoleon and the Ants.—The Ants had appeared in greater numbers in his bedroom, since he occupied it less, and had climbed upon his table, on which there was usually some sugar. Allured by the bait, they had immediately established a chain of communication, and taken possession of the sugar basin.—Napoleon was anxious that they should not be disturbed in their plan, he only now and then moved the sugar, following only their manoeuvres, and admir-

ing the activity and industry they displayed until they found it again. "This is not instinct," said he: "it is much more—it is sagacity, intelligence, the ideal of civil association.—But these little beings have not our passions, our cupidities; they assist, but do not destroy each other. I have vainly endeavored to defeat their purpose; have removed the sugar to every part of the room; they have been one, two, or sometimes three days looking for it, but have always succeeded at last. The idea strikes me to surround the table with water, and see whether that will stop them. Doctor, send for some." But water did not stop them; the sugar was still pilaged. The emperor then substituted vinegar, and the ants no longer ventured to approach. "You see it is not instinct alone that guides them; they are prompted by something else, but what, I know not. However, be the principle which directs them what it may, they offer to man an example worthy of observation and reflection. It is only by perseverance and tenaciousness that any object can be attained."

[Last Days of Napoleon.]

Opinions of three celebrated ladies on the subject of matrimony.—The following are the opinions of three ladies of eminent literary attainments, on the subject of matrimony:—

Mrs. E. Montague in her letter, says, "I can define matrimonial happiness only, like wit, by negatives. 'Tis not kissing—that's too sweet; 'tis not scolding, that's too sour; 'tis not railery, that's too bitter; nor is it the continual shuttlecock of reply—for that's too tart. In short, I hardly know how to season it exactly to my taste; but I would neither have it tart nor mawkishly sweet. I should not like to live entirely either upon methuegen or verjuice."

Again she says, "I fancy in matrimony one finds variety in one, in the charming vicissitudes of—"

"Sometimes my plague, sometimes my darling."

"Kissing to-day, to-morrow snarling."

"Could that kind of love," says Mrs. Thrale, "be kept alive through the marriage state, which makes the charm of a single one, the sovereign good would no longer be sought for; in the union of two faithful lovers it would be found; but reason shows us that this is impossible, and experience informs us that it never was so; we must preserve it as long, and supply it as happily as we can."

"Hope not," says the celebrated Madame de Maintenon to the Princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy, "for perfect happiness, there is no such thing on earth; though they were, it would not be found at court. Greatness is exposed to afflictions of ten more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed nor ashamed to depend on your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confidant. Hope not for constant harmony in the marriage state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other sallies of ill-humour with patient mildness. Be obliging without putting great value on your favours."

Hope not for a full return of tenderness—Men are tyrants, who would be free themselves and have us confined. You need not be at the pains to examine whether their rights be well-founded: it is enough if they are established. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be regained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behaviour."

A lady had written on a card, and placed on her garden house, on the top of an hour glass, a beautifully simple stanza from one of the fugitive pieces of John Clare, the rural poet; it was at the season of the year when the flowers were in their highest beauty.

"To think of summers yet to come,

"That I am not to see,

"To think a weed is yet to bloom,"

"From dust that I shall be!"

The next morning she found pencilled on the back of the same card:

"To think when heaven and earth are fled,

"And times and seasons o'er,

"When all that can die shall be dead,

"That I must die no more!

"Ah! where will then my portion be?

"How shall I spend eternity?"

A decisive answer.—The late Mr. Armitage of Yorkshire, England, was once engaged in a dispute which terminated in a challenge. "Name your place, time and friend," said his opponent, to which he received a prompt reply: "The grave yard, Piccadilly—12 o'clock, P. M.—the sexton of the Parish." It is needless to say the respondent did not take place.